

second cast in upon our Shore in my time. There is so little to be seen in the Natural History relating to such Animals as this, I thought this rude account, such as it is, would not be unwelcome to you.

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II. *An Account of a Hydrops Ovarii, with a new and exact Figure of the Glandulæ renales, and of the Uterus in a Puerpera. Communicated by Dr Douglas, F. R. S.*

I Lately opened the Body of a Woman, aged 27, who dyed the third day after Delivery, on which I made the following remarks.

1. She measured round the Waste a yard and three quarters, and from the *Scrobiculus Cordis* to the *Os Pubis* a yard and a quarter.

2. All the cutaneous Veins of the *Abdomen* were of a very unusual and extraordinary bigness, and very much distended with Blood. From the largest of them, being opened, I extracted several polypous concretions.

3. The *Cuticula*, from the *Umbilicus* downwards, was rough and scaly to the naked Eye. In several parts it appeared gangreened, occasioned probably by the sharpness of the *Serum* that always oozed out of it, when she scratched the little Pimples or Wheals that arose on its surface; these for some time used to go off without any Scar, but as her strength decayed they became mortified.

4. Upon all the *Regio Epigastrica* the outward Integuments were very thin, little or no fat being visible: But from the upper part of the *Regio Umbilicalis*, down to

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the *Os Pubis*, the Skin was almost half an inch thick, of a whitish colour and hard, some of it appearing as if it were granulated, caused by some obstructions in the Mil-liary cutaneous Glands.

5. The Fat under this part of the Skin did exceed the thickness of an inch, being distinguished into several Lo-bules of an irregular figure, and lodged in so many Cells adhering to the *Membrana adiposa*, which here also was much thicker than it usually is in a natural state.

6. Her Thighs, Legs and Feet were all *Anasarcons*, be-ing extremely big and swelled, easily retaining any Im-pression made by the Fingers : And her Nurse told me, that she used to wet a great deal of Linnen in drying up the Water, that would always issue out from these parts on the least rubbing, yet all her superiour parts were ex-tremely lean and emaciated.

7. The fleshy part of the *Abdominal* Muscles was much extenuated by the great distension, yet their Tendons were as thick as usual ; and being very easily separable one from another, I could plainly observe that the Ten-don of the *Obliquus Internus* adhered firmly to that of the *Transversalis*, along the edge of the *Musculus rectus*, and was not double, as *Realdus Columbus*, and all Anato-mists after him, down to *Diemerbroek*, who was first a-ware of this mistake, have maintained : However this streight Muscle derives the same benefit from this situa-tion, being as it were hemm'd in on one side by this firm adhæ-sion, and on the other by what they call the *Linea alba*, as if it had indeed been Inclosed between the two supposed Tendons of the *Obliquus ascendens* ; that is, 'tis much strengthened thereby in time of acting. I observed also, that the Tendons of the two oblique Muscles, and the fleshy part of the *Transversalis*, between the Anteri-our Spine of the *Os Ilium* and the *Pubis*, near its com-missure, did inseparably join and unite with one another, forming as it were a thick and hard border, from the  
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outside of which there was continued over the Blood Vessels, Nerves and Muscles, on the fore-part of the Thigh, a large *Aponeurosis*, which braced them down: The two *Lamine* of the Membrane of the *Abdomen* being expanded on its inside. Now this border is what Authors call the *Ligamentum Pubis*, and what I have in another place supposed to be the firm union of the Tendons of these three *Abdominal* Muscles with the *Peritonæum*. *Vid. Myograph. comparat. Specim. pag. 5.*

8. Having perforated the *Abdomen* in the most convenient depending part, for it would have been endless labour, considering the great bulk of the Tumour, to have laid it bare, by freeing it carefully from the Muscles and *Peritonæum*, there issued out with great Impetuosity in a rising stream a vast quantity of slimy Viscid Water, in colour and consistence very much resembling a brown, thick and ropy Syrup. This Water measured between 16 and 17 Gallons, besides what was lost on the floor, and imbibed in Sponges and Linnen made use of in drying it up.

9. When the Water was quite emptied, I fancied it had been all contained in a duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, and had made a Dropsy in that Membrane, because none of the *Viscera* appeared; for in such a case I have more than once observed, that the inner *Lamella* of that Membrane of the *Abdomen* being separated from the outer, is forced inward by the weight of the Water upon the Bowels, to which it closely adheres, contracting the Guts and Mesentery into a very small volume. But upon a narrower view I perceived that the thick Membrane, including the Water, could be easily separated from the *Viscera*, having freed it from its adhesions by membranous filaments to the *Peritonæum*, and by Blood Vessels to the *Omentum*. Now this Bag reach'd from the *Pubis* to the Midriff, and from the Left Region of the Loins to the Right; in a word, it filled up the whole cavity of the *Abdomen*, distending her Belly so far, that a Plate could easily lye upon it, when alive. Having gradually

freed it from all the neighbouring parts, and rolled it up, I found it adher'd inseparably to the Left *Tuba fallopiana*, the *Spermatick* Vessels being ramified upon it; and observing no *Ovarium*, which in the other side was naturally disposed, I concluded that the Bag was nothing but the Membrane of the *Ovarium* covering the *Ova* preternaturally thickned and distended by the collection of the above mentioned humour, and that the Distemper was a true *Hydrops ovarii*, inasmuch as all this vast quantity of Water was included in one Bag, being all of the same colour and consistence.

10. All the other *Viscera* in the *Abdomen* were found, and in their natural state.

11. In both Cavities of the Breast there was contain'd a great quantity of reddish Water.

12. The Liquor in the *Pericardium* was very abundant, and of a greenish hue.

13. The Right Lobe of the Lungs was tyed to the Membrane of the *Thorax*, covering the upper part of that cavity, but the Left was free from any adhesion.

14. In the Left Ventricle I found a large Poiypous or Serous Concretion, of a round figure, a white colour, and of a pretty hard consistence, with several long Roots of a Red colour, which extended thro the Auricle and Bulb of the Pulmonary Vein into its nearest divarications in the Lungs.

Having carried home this large Bag, with the *Uterus* appendant, cut off below the Orifice of the *Meatus Urinarius*, and viewed it at leisure, I observed,

1. That the Right *Spermatick* Vein, which opens into the *Cava* a little below the *Emulgent*, was three times larger than the Left; and from a little above the *Ovarium* it was continued, without any division to its termination.

2. The Right *Ovarium* was in a very natural state. The *Cicatrix* or *Caruncula*, whence the fecundated *Ovum*  
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*um* had dropt, was yet remaining, and the Blood Vessels were ramified upon this *Testis*, in a very pleasant and beautiful manner.

3. The *Tuba Fallopiana*, with its *Fimbria*, were all well disposed.

4. The Diameter of the Left *Spermatick* Vein, which opens into the *Emulgent* of that side, was much less than ordinary. And from the extraordinary narrowness of the bore of this Vessel we may draw a not very improbable Reason of some Cause of this Watery Swelling; for the Blood being hereby hindred in its Reflux to the Heart, a great deal of *Serum* or *Lympha*, thro its slow return, must needs be thrown off upon the *Ovarium*, already indisposed, whence the gradual Increase of the Tumor did proceed.

5. The two *Spermatick* Arteries were contorted, and full of turnings and windings, from their meeting with the Veins to the *Ovaria* and *Tubæ*.

6. A little below the Kidneys each Artery sent out a Branch, which was lost on the *Peritonæum*, and fatty Membrane of the Kidney: And from the same places the Veins received two considerable Branches.

7. One of the Arteries went off by a narrow Orifice from the side of the *Aorta*, the other rose up from its middle, a little below the first.

8. Between the Bag and the *Uterus* all these Vessels were much dilated, making several Turnings and Circumvolutions upon the *Peritonæum*, called in this place the *Ligamentum Uteri latum*.

9. The Left *Tuba Fallopiana* was only remarkable in its being much longer and larger than usual.

10. In the Bag, which was nothing but the Membrane called *Dartos*, which covers all the *Vesicular* Glands of which the *Ovarium* is compos'd, I observ'd several little Bladders of different sizes, distinct from one another, which contain'd a limpid or clear slimy *Serum*, in Colour  
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and Consistence like a Mucilage of the *Semen Cycloniorum*, these were either *Hydatidal* Tumors only, or the Eggs themselves distended. This Liquor hardened by a slow heat into the Consistence and Colour of the White of an Egg.

11. All the *Fundus Uteri* was about an inch and a half thick, but near the *Collum minus* it grew something thinner, which did proceed from the distention of its Spongy and *Vesicular* Substance, by the Blood in the Vessels running thro it in variety of turnings and windings; so that when it was cut, it very much resembled the substance of the Lungs.

12. Upon the inner Membrane of the *Uterus* I observed, upon wiping it with a Sponge, several little eminencies, which I took to be the Glands mentioned by *Malpighius*, which separate a Humour, to Lubricate and Moistn its cavity.

13. On the upper part of the *Fundus Uteri* I took notice of a great number of small Vessels, like slender Filaments or Threads, running off from its Membrane, and terminating into a reddish and soft spongy sort of substance, not unlike the *Uvula*, baring its colour, which hung down from that side of the Womb in form of a Nipple. These perhaps are the Vessels, which, in the opinion of some, do separate and excern the Matter of the *Lochia* and the *Menses*, they being only visible at those times.

14. Near the beginning of the *Tubes*, I perceived two *Tubercles*, or little Bunchings, about the bigness of a Nut, to which perhaps the *Placenta* was fastned, and to these adhered several Glandules of a Blackish colour, of different sizes.

15. The *Collum minus* was composed, as it were, of two *Labia*, the uppermost was most protuberating, and upon it I observed several small Glands, out of which, upon compression, issued a viscid clear Liquor, which is  
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said to seal and close up this part, in time of Pregnancy. The lower *Labium* was longer and thinner, its Edges being cut or indented in several places.

16. The *Rugæ* in the lower part of the *Vagina* run as they are represented in Books, but those in the upper part had a quite different course, as they are exactly delineated in the annexed figure.

17. Near the Orifice of the *Meatus Urinarius* there were observable two very large Caruncles, in shape like a Mulberry.

This is what I observed in the opening of this Woman. I come in the next place to relate, as far as I was informed, the Symptoms that accompanied her big Belly, and the Method made use of for her Recovery.

About three years ago, not long after she had lain in of her first Child, she had a violent blow upon the Left side of her Belly, very painful for the present, but in two or three days, upon keeping herself quiet in Bed, the pain and anguish went off. About two months after this, she began to feel some small pains in the Left *Hypogastrick* Region, where she had lately received the Blow; and she observed that side of her Belly to grow abundantly bigger than the other: These pains increased more and more, till they grew very violent, but upon Conception, which was three months after she was first afflicted with them, they went off, and her Belly swelled gradually, as is usual in Pregnancy, having no other Symptoms but what is incident to that state, only she was much bigger than ordinary; and on that account she forbore the use of Medicines, which possibly might have been effectual in her beginning Distemper, had she been well aware of her Danger.

After Delivery, the swelling and bulk of her Belly continued much the same as before the Birth, only upon a plentiful evacuation of the *Lochia* it decreased a little. When her month was up, she advised with several  
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ficians, Apothecaries, &c. who used Emeticks, strong Catharticks, Diuretick Dyet-drinks, and all the train of Medicines commonly used in a *Dropsy*, her supposed case. All the effect they had, was to prevent the farther Increase of the Swelling while she used them; but, being weary of the trouble and charges to no purpose, she left them wholly off, and then the Tumor increased very remarkably.

Thus she continued about one year, and then she Conceived again, which she suspected by the stoppage of her *Catamenia*, having always been very regular but at such a time. Her Stomach was always good, she never was very thirsty, so drank but little, made Water freely and in great quantity, and was attended with none of the Symptoms of an *Ascites*, except the Swelling of her Belly: Only when she was half gone, her Legs began to swell and pit, growing very big all of a sudden; from these, and likewise from her Belly, there would often issue out a great deal of watery Humour upon rubbing, as I have mentioned already, especially if she scratched the little Pimples, that would often arise in these parts. About this time she began to be afflicted with a difficulty in brearhing, with a violent Trembling and Palpitation of her Heart, and to be often subject to great and involuntary Sighings. She was not able to lye down, but was still obliged to sleep in a sitting posture, for fear of being choak'd. Now I think it probable, that all those Symptoms did proceed from the Deluge of Water contained in the Cavities of the *Thorax* and the *Pericardium*; which no doubt did more effectually hasten her end, than the bigness of her Belly, with which she might have lived several years.

After she was brought to Bed of a live Child she became exceeding weak, being unable to fetch her Breath, and complained much of a heavy Load and Oppression on her Breast; and the third day she expired.

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## The Explanation of the Figures.

Fig. 2. Representeth the Glandulæ Renales, the Uterus, with the parts belonging to it, and the large Bag or Membrane of the Ovarium præternaturally distended.

- a **T**he Glandula Renalis on the Right side.
- b **A**n Eminence, or rising in its middle.
- c **A** Vein that runs from it to the Cava.
- d **T**he Glandula Renalis on the Left Side.
- e **A** Sulcus or Furrow in its middle.
- f **A** Vein running from it to the Emulgent.
- g **A** small Vein that comes from the Diaphragm, and opens into this Vein before it leaves the Gland.
- h h **T**wo small Arteries from the Aorta.
- i i **T**wo Nervous Twigs from one of the Intercoastal Plexus's.
- A A **T**he Kidneys.
- B B **T**he Uterus cut off.
- C **T**he Cava cut off.
- D **I**ts Division into the Ramî Iliaci.
- E E **T**he Internal Branches into which the Hypogastricks open.
- F F **T**he Emulgent Veins.
- G **T**he Aorta cut off.
- H **I**ts division into the Iliacks.
- I I **I**ts Internal Branches, which are spread upon the Uterus.
- K K **T**he external Iliacks of both Vessels.
- L L **T**he Emulgent Arteries.
- M M **T**he Spermatick Veins.
- N N N N **T**he Spermatick Arteries, very much contorted in their Progress, that on the Right side being cut off.

O *The Union of the Branches of the Spermatick Vein on the Right side.*

P *The Right Ovarium, with Blood Vessels ramified on its outer Membrane.*

Q *The Right Tube.*

q *Its Fimbria.*

R *The Tube on the Left side, its Fimbria adhering to the large Bag.*

SSS *The Membrane of the Left Ovarium, distended to a vast Bigness, with the Blood-Vessels ramified upon it.*

T *Some of the Ovula grown big.*

W *Some Hydatidal Tumours on the Inside of the Great Bag.*

VVV *The Ligamenta lata.*

U *The Fundus Uteri.*

XX *The Ligamenta Rotunda; the Membrane that covers them, being laid open, that the Vessels of which they are compos'd may be view'd.*

Y *The Vagina cut off.*

Z *The Vesica Urinaria.*

\* \* *A small Artery and Vein on each side, the first going off from the Spermatick, is spread upon the Membrana Adiposa and Peritonæum under the Kidney; the latter bringing back the Blood from these Parts, opens into the Spermatick Vein.*

Fig. 3. *Sheweth the Vagina and Uterus cut open.*

AAA *The Fundus Uteri laid open, and its sides folded back.*

Fig. 4. *The inner Spongy Substance, with the Orifices of the Hysterick Vessels.*

22 *The Glands appearing on the Inner Membrane of the Uterus.*

33 *The small Vessels, by which the Lochia, &c. are separated.*

- 4 *A soft substance, depending from the Upper Part of the Uterus, into which the foresaid Vessels terminate.*
  - 5 *Two Tubercles, seated near the Beginnings of the Tubæ, to which the Placenta adher'd.*
  - BB *The Vagina laid open.*
  6. 6. *The two Labia of the Collum minus.*
  7. 7. *several small Glands plac'd on the Upper Labium.*
  8. *The Course of the Rugæ on the upper side of the Vagina.*
  9. 9. *Their direction on the under side of that part.*
  10. 10. *Two Orbicular substances, near the Orifice of the Meatus Urinarius.*
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III. *An Account of an Experiment made before the Royal Society at Gresham-Colledge, touching the Extraordinary Electricity of Glass, produc'd on a smart Attrition of it ; with a Continuation of Experiments on the same Subject, and other Phenomena. By Mr Fra. Hauksbee, F. R. S.*

I Took a Hollow Tube of fine Flint Glass, about an Inch Diameter and 30 in Length, which having rubb'd pretty smartly with Paper in my Hand, till it had acquir'd some degree of Heat ; it was then held towards some pieces of Leaf Brass, which so soon as its *Effluviu* had reacht, became suddenly in Motion, flying towards the Tube, even at 9 or 10 Inches distance ; and it seem'd that the hotter the Tube was made by Rubbing, the farther it would Attract, but that it would do so to any Degree of Heat, I dare not determine. And what farther observable was, That sometimes the Bodies Attracted would adhere to the Tube, and there remain quiet. Sometimes would be thrown violently from it to

Fig : III .

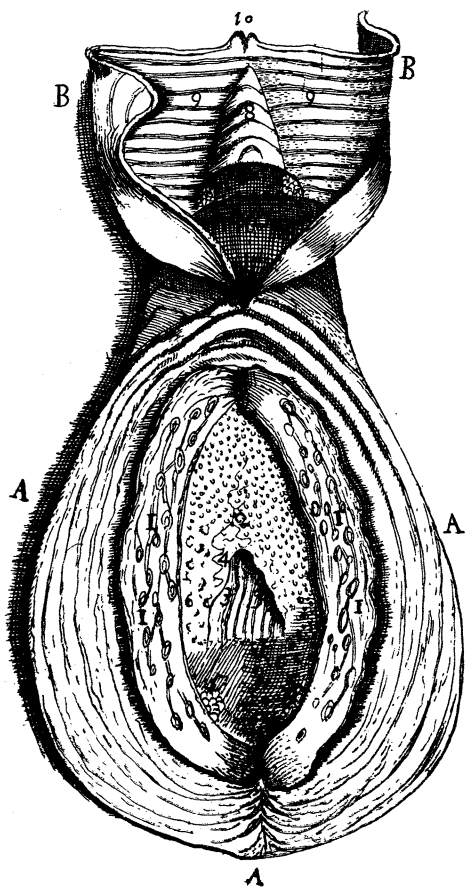


Fig : II .

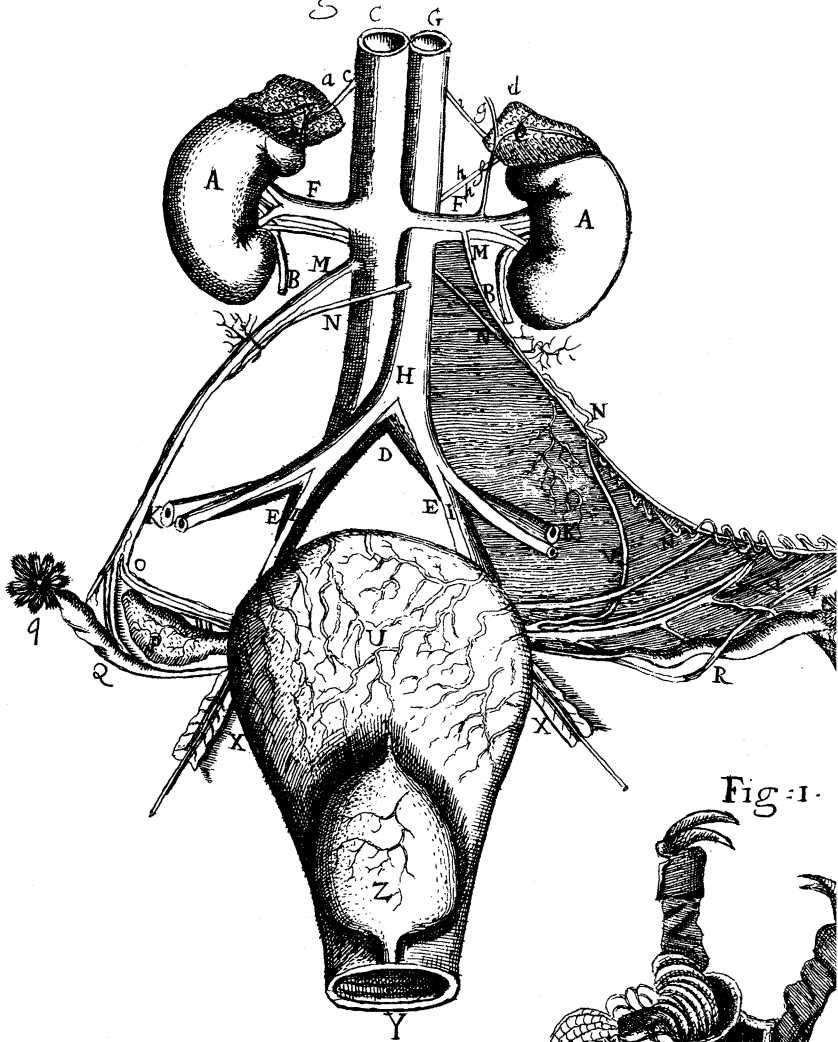
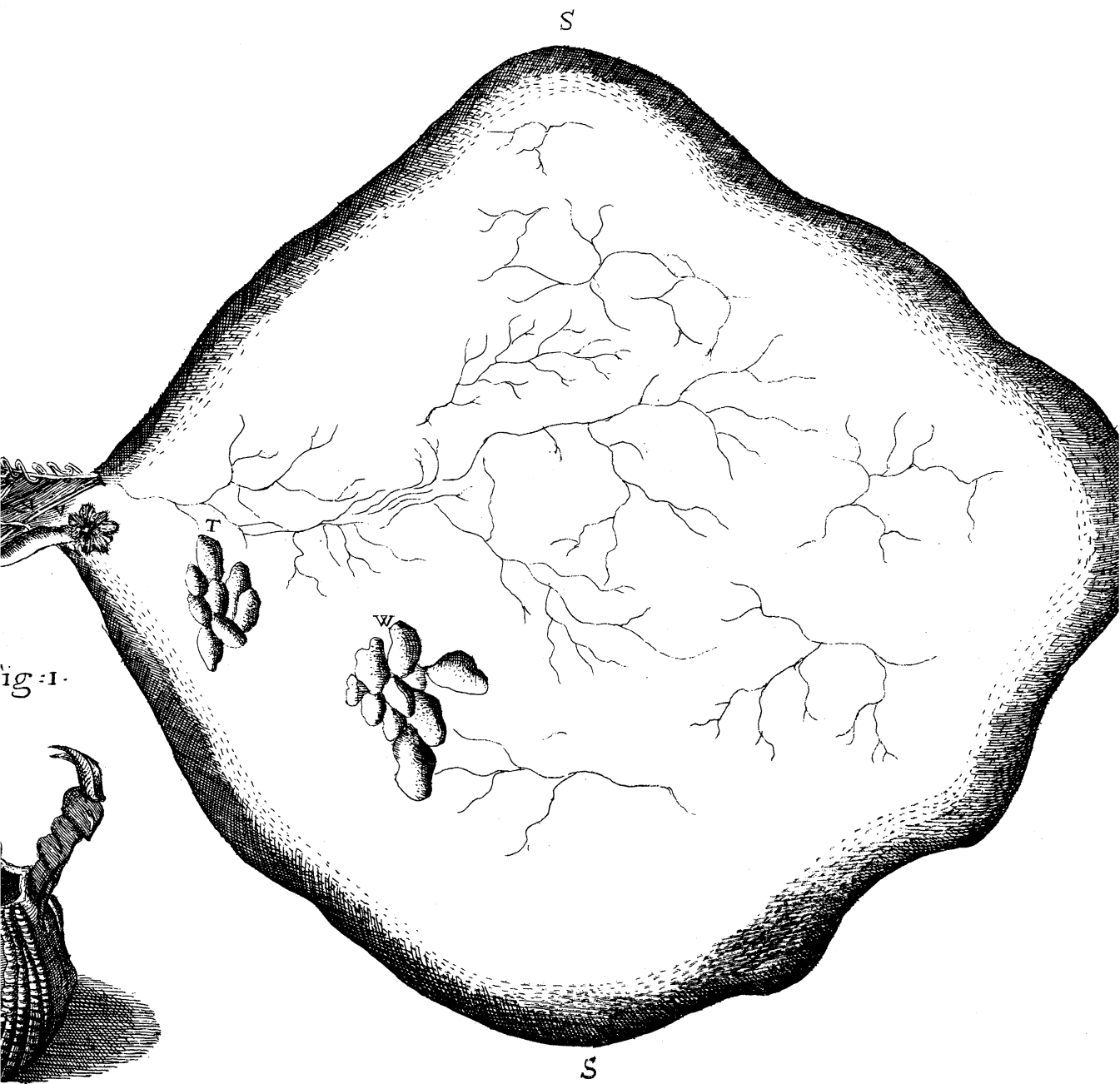


Fig : I .





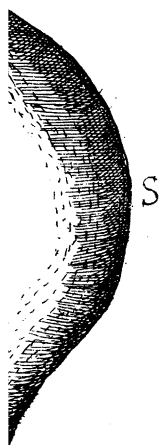


Fig: III.

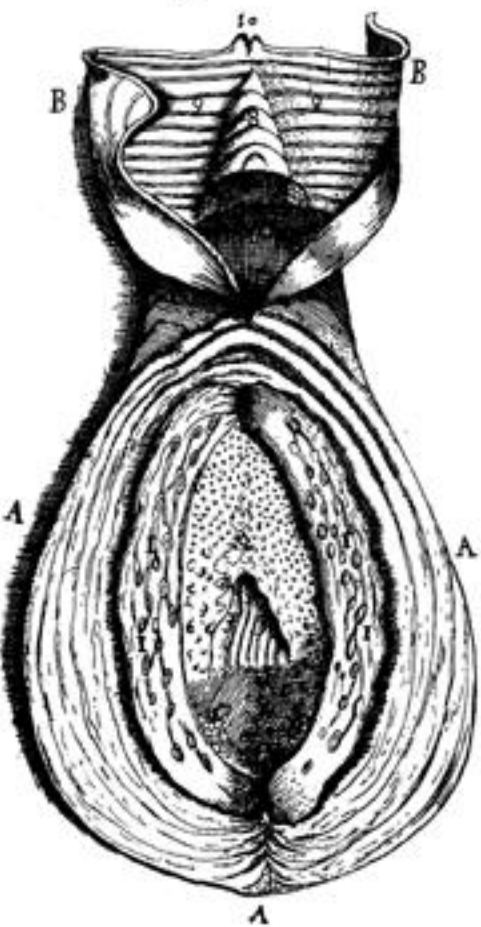


Fig: II.

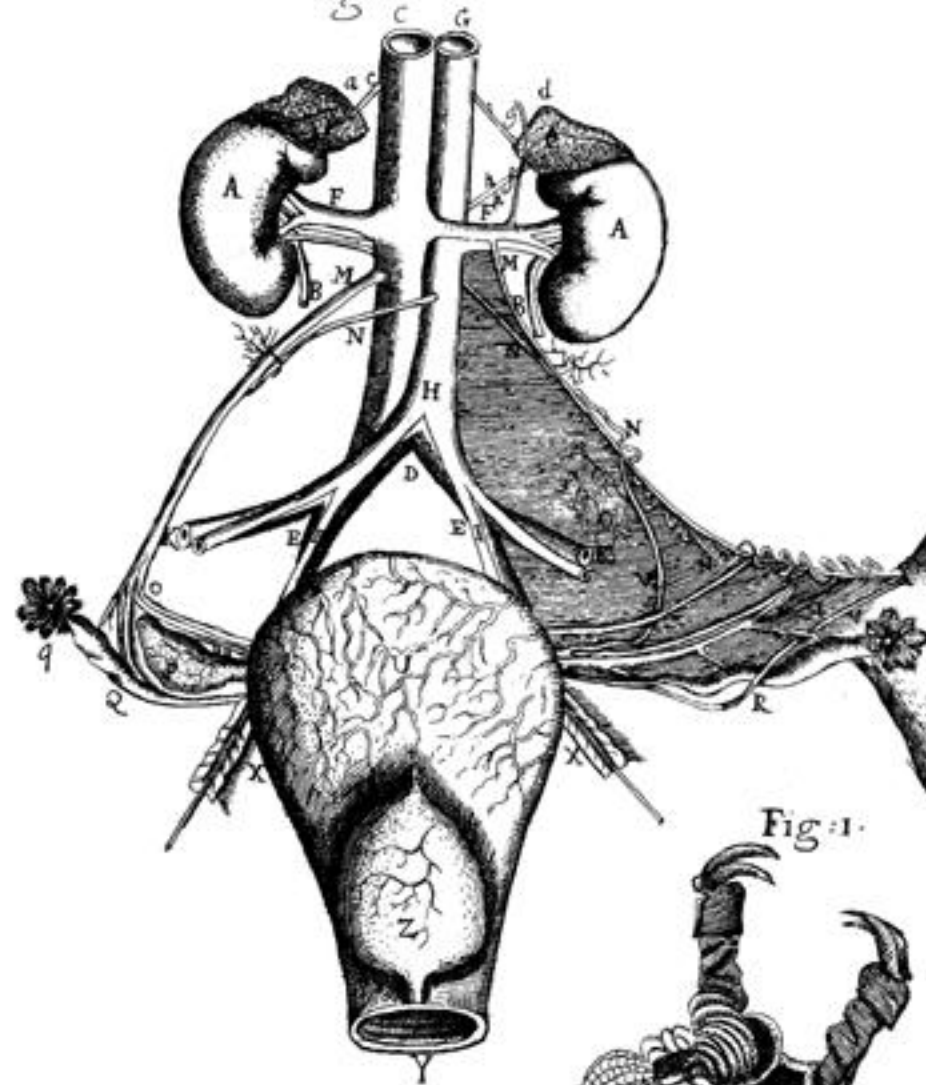


Fig: I.

